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CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1994, the General Assembly adopted resolution 49/49, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 12 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives of international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"4. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"5. Recommends that States should cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"6. Further urges States to take all appropriate measures, in accordance with international law, at the national and international levels to prevent any abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, in particular serious abuses, including those involving acts of violence;

"7. Recommends that States should cooperate closely with the State in whose territory abuses of diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities may have occurred, including by exchanging information and providing assistance to its judicial authorities in order to bring offenders to justice;

"8. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"9. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"10. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 10 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session the item entitled 'Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives'."

2. Under the above-quoted paragraph 12 of resolution 49/49, the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives" is not part of the provisional agenda of the fiftieth session. The present report is circulated in the INF series as a document of the session in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 43/167 of 9 December 1988, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on this item on an annual basis.

3. By a note dated 21 December 1994, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49 and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 49/49, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of those reports.

4. A total of 10 new reports of violations were submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49 during the period from 30 September 1994 to 18 August 1995. The corresponding figures for the 1993 and 1994 reporting periods stand at 11 and 17 respectively. 1/

5. Furthermore, additional information on previously reported cases was submitted under General Assembly resolution 49/49 and, in one case, under resolution 47/31. 2/

6. In connection with two reported cases in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to the said States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C of the present report, one follow-up report has been received in response to the reminders of the Secretary-General.

7. One State submitted views pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. The text of the communication is to be found in section III of the report.

8. In accordance with paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 49/49 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section IV contains a report on the state, as at 18 August 1995, of ratifications of and accessions or successions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 3/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 4/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents. 5/

II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 8 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 47/31 AND PARAGRAPH 10 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 49/49

A. Analytical summary of the reports

9. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period from 30 September 1994 to 18 August 1995 cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

10. The reported incidents differ substantially as to their nature and gravity, including a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Some of those incidents led to tragic consequences.

1. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

11. A number of communications have been submitted regarding: intrusions into diplomatic or consular premises of missions resulting in material damage or injuries to personnel; in some instances, violent attacks on such premises; and

other acts of violence, vandalism and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic and consular posts.

12. Denmark reported on various violations involving the premises of a number of embassies and embassy vehicles. France reported on a number of incidents occurring in Australia: its honorary consulate in Perth was set on fire; demonstrations in front of its embassy have frequently barred access to the premises; and its diplomatic bag has been detained on several occasions. Two separate violations occurring at the Apostolic Nunciature, in Rwanda and Yugoslavia, were reported by the Holy See. The premises in Rwanda were destroyed and plundered, and the premises in Yugoslavia were only slightly damaged by Molotov cocktails. Japan reported that in 1991 a group gained forcible entry by driving a vehicle into the premises of the Embassy of the former Soviet Union in Tokyo. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported that a car bomb had exploded outside the Israeli Embassy in London, causing significant damage to one part of the building and injuring several Embassy personnel who were cut by flying glass.

13. As to the two communications received in relation to previously reported incidents, a report received from Belgium contained follow-up information on a reported burglary and theft at the Iraqi Embassy in Brussels. Germany reported on further prosecutions in the case of the attack on the Turkish Consulate-General in Karlsruhe, Germany.

2. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

14. There were several reported incidents of violent attacks directed against diplomatic or consular personnel. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported that individuals entered the residence of the Hungarian Commercial Counsellor in Tehran, killed his wife and injured him. Peru reported two incidents involving physical assault in Ecuador, one occurring on 6 March 1995 and directed against the Vice-Consul of Peru, and the other occurring on 7 April 1995 and involving the Administrative Secretary of the Consulate of Peru. The Sudan reported that three diplomats assigned to the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo were physically attacked at their residences, and that the Sudanese Ambassador's home was plundered and four Sudanese Embassy vehicles smashed. Ukraine reported that there had been three separate attacks against diplomats in the country for the purpose of robbery, as well as seven cases of theft of embassy motor vehicles within the reporting period.

15. Three communications provided information in relation to previously reported incidents. Egypt provided information concerning an attack on members of the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo. Greece reported on an attack on the Turkish Counsellor in Greece, which resulted in his death, and the Islamic Republic of Iran elaborated on an attack on Iranian diplomats in Iraq.

B. Text of the reports

1. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: French]

[5 April 1995]

The Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 4 October 1994* concerning "consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives", and requesting the Belgian Government to provide a reply to the report addressed to him by the Iraqi mission on 20 September 1994, pursuant to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 47/31.

The Belgian Government, referring to its note verbale 94/2359 of 18 August 1994, reaffirms that it is aware of no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, or of missions or representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations, during the period from June 1993 to June 1994.

Certain diplomatic missions and certain diplomats have, however, been the victims of thefts or burglaries, but there is no evidence that those incidents were of a political nature or aimed at a particular country. It is for the missions and diplomatic representatives themselves, like any other person or institution, to take appropriate precautions to prevent any intrusion motivated by theft.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[27 July 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations ... has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 dated 21 December 1994, to submit the following report pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49:

The Danish authorities have been notified of the incidents mentioned below, which could probably not all be characterized as serious violations of the

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Iraq, reproduced in document A/49/295/Add.2, sect. II.B, No. 2, p. 3.

protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives within the meaning of paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154:

12 April 1994

The garage door at the residence of the Portuguese ambassador was defaced.

21 August 1994

The chancellery of the Swedish Embassy was painted with catchwords.

23 September 1994

The chancellery of the Mexican Embassy was painted with catchwords and an arson attempt was made.

29 September 1994

Catchwords were painted on the wall of the German Embassy.

31 October 1994

Oil was thrown at the wall surrounding the German Embassy.

2 November 1994

An unknown offender attempted to break into a vehicle belonging to the Iranian Embassy.

6 February 1995

A vehicle belonging to the Estonian Embassy was defaced.

1 March 1995

The chancellery of the Indonesian Embassy as well as the fence surrounding it were dirtied with paint.

9 April 1995

The chancellery of the Peruvian Embassy was painted with political catchwords.

22 April 1995

A vehicle belonging to the Turkish Embassy was defaced; catchwords were scratched into the paint.

8 May 1995

The chancellery of the Peruvian Embassy was painted with catchwords.

The authors of the above-mentioned violations have not been identified.

It should be pointed out that the Danish police authorities continuously evaluate security conditions as related to foreign diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Denmark. These evaluations form the basis of security measures to be adopted with respect to the individual diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. In connection with the above-mentioned incidents, the Danish police authorities have been in contact with the affected diplomatic and consular missions with a view to discussing and evaluating the security measures anew.

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

[14 August 1995]

The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations ... with reference to note LA/COD/4 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, annexed to which was a report dated 17 July 1995 submitted by the Sudanese Government,* in accordance with General Assembly resolution 49/49, has the honour to state as follows:

1. The Egyptian Government rejects all the allegations contained in the report by the Sudan concerning the involvement of members of the Egyptian Security Services in any attack on members of the Sudanese Embassy in Cairo.

2. The report referred to above contains allegations which have no basis in truth and whose substance can in no way be equated with the serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomats referred to in General Assembly resolution 42/154 and subsequent resolutions, including resolution 49/49. It thus constitutes an abuse, for political purposes, of the procedure provided for in paragraph 9 (a) of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

3. The Egyptian authorities are still conducting the necessary investigations to ascertain the circumstances of the incident referred to. The information so far available indicates that it was a spontaneous and unprompted reaction by ordinary citizens in response to reports in the international and Egyptian media concerning acts of barbarous aggression by the Sudanese authorities on the previous day against a number of members of the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum.

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* The report is reproduced in No. 13 below.

4. The Egyptian Government desires to fulfil its obligations as a host country and is particularly mindful of the nature of its historic relations with the Sudan. Egypt promptly provided medical care to the injured, and the President of the Republic sent a representative to ascertain their condition and gave orders that they should be treated at the expense of the State. The Minister for Foreign Affairs also sent the Director of the Protocol Department to visit them and to ensure that the injured were being properly cared for.

5. Furthermore, the Egyptian Government wishes to inform the Secretary-General that, in spite of the frequency of the recent attacks on Egyptian diplomats in Khartoum, which indicates that these repeated incidents were instigated by the Sudanese authorities, the Egyptian Government did not take action to inform the United Nations of them as it believed that the historic relations between the Egyptian and the Sudanese peoples would ensure that this exceptional phase could be dealt with at the bilateral level (avoiding any escalation of the matter by involving the United Nations). However, the Egyptian Government maintains its right to inform you of these and any other incidents directed against Egyptian diplomats in the Sudan, should that be necessary.

6. The Egyptian Government emphasizes that it will take all possible measures and precautions to ensure the security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions in Egyptian territory, as well as the security and safety of all diplomatic and consular representatives, including the members of the Sudanese diplomatic and consular missions in Cairo. It requests the Sudanese Government to undertake, for its part, to ensure the security and safety of Egyptian diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the Sudan.

7. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in accordance with paragraph 10 (a) of General Assembly resolution 42/154, does not request that the present note verbale be officially circulated to the permanent missions accredited to the United Nations but merely requests that it be included in the report of the Secretary-General that is to be submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154 and paragraph 11 of resolution 49/49.

4. Letter from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: French]

[7 August 1995]

I enclose herewith the text of a letter which Mr. Hervé de Charette, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has requested me to transmit to you.

"I have the honour to bring to your attention the hindrances to free communication and the attacks to which the diplomatic mission of France in Australia has recently been subjected.

"Since mid-July, the correspondence addressed to the consulates of France in Australia and to our embassy in Canberra is in fact no longer

regularly forwarded and, on several occasions, the diplomatic bag addressed to our consulate in Melbourne was detained. Furthermore, on 17 June 1995 our honorary consulate in Perth was set on fire, and demonstrators in front of our embassy have frequently barred access to the premises of our diplomatic mission. In each instance, France apprised the competent Australian authorities of the matter and requested them to guarantee the protection, security and safety of its diplomatic mission.

"The Convention on Diplomatic Relations, signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961, specifically lays down in article 25 that 'the receiving State shall accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the mission'. Article 22 of the Convention provides, in paragraph 2, that 'the receiving State is under a special duty to take all appropriate steps ... to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity'. Lastly, article 27 states, in paragraph 3, that 'the diplomatic bag shall not be opened or detained' and, in paragraph 1, that 'the receiving State shall permit and protect free communication on the part of the mission for all official purposes'.

"Moreover, the Convention on Consular Relations, signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963, stipulates that 'the receiving State shall take such steps as may be necessary to protect the consular premises of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the consular post or impairment of its dignity' (art. 59).

"France notes with regret the omission on the part of the Australian State, which has not taken the necessary steps to restore freedom of communication and to permit the normal performance of the functions of the mission. It considers this a dereliction of duty and a serious breach of the commitments flowing from the Vienna Convention.

"In accordance with its belief in respect for the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic relations, a basic prerequisite for the proper conduct of relations among States and for the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and in denouncing the violations of the Vienna Convention, on the part of the Australian State, France, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 49/49, calls for your intervention and requests that you kindly inform all States of the contents of the present report.

Hervé DE CHARETTE"

5. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/

[Original: English]

[17 November 1994]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 10 January 1992* and further to his own notes No. 115 of 4 March 1992 and No. 118 of 4 February 1993, has the honour to communicate the following outcome of the investigations into the violations committed on 13 July 1991 against the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe, Germany:

The public prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe indicted three further persons in Karlsruhe District Court (the cases being heard by a criminal judge) in connection with the incident of 13 July 1991 at the Turkish Consulate General in Karlsruhe. The three accused were tried and convicted of breach of the peace, one also of obstructing enforcement officers in the execution of their duty and two of attempted rescue of prisoners in [connection] with obstructing enforcement officers in the execution of their duty and fined a total of 70 per diem rates of DM 10, 70 per diem rates of DM 40 and 60 per diem rates of DM 25 on 16 February 1994 by Karlsruhe District Court. One of the accused filed an appeal against the sentence of 16 February 1994. At the trial of 20 September 1994, the appeal was dismissed by Karlsruhe Regional Court with the proviso that the individual per diem rate be reduced to DM 25 (instead of DM 40). The sentences of all three accused are res judicata.

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 10/

[Original: English]

[26 April 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 dated 21 December 1994,** and in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 and paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49, has the honour to transmit the following communication:

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/47/325, sect. II.B, No. 16, para. 7, p. 31.

** Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in document A/49/295, sect. II.B, No. 13, pp. 27-28.

On the morning of 4 July 1994, at 6.50 a.m., the Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athens, Omer Haluk Sipahioglu, who was inside his car, in front of his residence, on his way to the Turkish Embassy, was shot by an unknown person, assisted by two others. Counsellor Sipahioglu was immediately rushed to a nearby hospital, where he died in the operating room.

By a written statement on the same day, the terrorist organization "17 November" claimed responsibility for the assassination of the Turkish diplomat.

The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well as all political parties and the people of Greece, have expressed their deep indignation and shock at this heinous crime.

Moreover, a group of Kurds, on the same day, occupied the reception hall of the German consulate in Athens. Greek security agents immediately restored order.

The Greek Government has also expressed its resolve to thoroughly investigate the case and bring the offenders to justice, and continues to take all necessary measures aimed at ensuring the safety and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Greece.

The Greek Government will inform you as soon as possible of the final outcome of the relevant proceedings.

7. Note verbale from the Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 11/, 12/

[Original: French]

[19 May 1995]

The Permanent Observer for the Holy See, referring to General Assembly resolution 49/49 and note LA/COD/4 of 21 December 1994, has the honour to report the following:

1. In April 1994, during the troubles in Kigali, the seat of the Apostolic Nunciature in Rwanda was destroyed and plundered.

2. On 8 August 1994, in the evening, two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Apostolic Nunciature in Belgrade, causing only slight damage thanks to the rapid intervention of the staff. The incident was duly reported to the neighbourhood police, who arrived at once on the scene. On being apprised of the facts, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presented its apologies and promised that a prompt investigation would be initiated to identify the perpetrators of the incident and that steps had been taken to increase the level of protection afforded to the staff and premises of the Nunciature.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/

[Original: English]

[23 December 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations ... pursuant to the procedures established by General Assembly resolutions 42/154 and 49/49 relating to the protection, security and safety of the diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, has the honour to transmit the following communication:

According to the information received from the competent authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 27 September 1994, at 3 a.m., seven individuals entered the residence of Mr. Josef Tach, a Hungarian Commercial Counsellor in Tehran, killed his wife and injured him. After being informed of the crime, the police took the necessary measures to apprehend the perpetrators. Within less than a week, Mr. Ebrahim Khaldar, who is suspected of carrying out the murder, and six accomplices were arrested and duly charged. They are now in detention and the legal proceeding is under way.

The Hungarian Embassy in Tehran has been thoroughly informed of the measures taken by the competent authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in this regard. The decision of the judicial authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran with regard to the offenders will subsequently be reported.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 14/

[Original: English]

[29 December 1994]

The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 23 June 1994,* containing the note of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations dated 6 June 1994, has the honour to transmit the following communication:

The incident reported in the note of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, dated 21 January 1994, was not a simple accident between a vehicle belonging to the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad and

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Iraq, reproduced in document A/49/295, sect. II.B, No. 7, pp. 17-18.

another vehicle belonging to the so-called Mojahedin-e Khalq organization. It was an attack against Iranian diplomats in the course of which the members of that organization, while damaging the Embassy'S vehicle and threatening its passengers, fired a number of shots in the air. It is evident that allowing these individuals to engage in such actions proves the fact that the Government of Iraq fully supports the terrorist activities of the said organization. Accordingly, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the reference of the Iraqi Government reflected in its note of 6 June 1994 to "the scope of the excesses and provocations in which the Iranian Embassy engages against the premises and members of the Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq organization" as the pretext for evading its responsibility for this incident and similar incidents that have taken place against the Iranian diplomats in the Iraqi territories.

10. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 15/

[Original: English]

[24 July 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 dated 21 December 1994 and in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49, has the honour to transmit the following information:

1. In the past five years, there has been no serious violation of the safety of diplomatic and consular missions and personnel. There was, however, the following case in which the security of a diplomatic mission was threatened.

Date: 22 July 1991.

Mission concerned: Embassy of the former USSR in Tokyo.

Description of the case: a member of an extreme rightist group gained forcible entry by driving a vehicle into mission premises.

Measures taken to bring the offender to justice: arrested on the spot and charged with intrusion into structure, destruction of property and violation of the Law concerning Punishment of Physical Violence and Others.

Final outcome of the proceedings: offender sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment with forced labour.

Measures taken to prevent a repetition of such violation: strengthening of the security measures around the Embassy.

2. The Government of Japan has taken and will continue to take all necessary security measures, including the provision of police guards, in order to prevent unlawful acts.

11. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 16/

[Original: Spanish]

[8 March 1995]

I have the honour to inform you, in your capacity as depositary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, of a violation of that international instrument by Ecuador: On Monday, 6 March 1995, the Vice-Consul of Peru in Machala was physically assaulted by four persons in Ecuadorian military uniforms as he was travelling from Huaquillas to Machala. The facts are set out in the note of protest from the Peruvian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Embassy of Ecuador and the official communiqué of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru No. 08/95, of 7 March 1995, annexed to the present communication:

Note No. 6-12/011

Lima, 6 March 1995

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents its compliments to the Embassy of Ecuador and issues the strongest protest about the violent attack perpetrated today against the Consul of Peru in Machala, Mr. Eduardo González Mantilla, by four persons in Ecuadorian military uniform, in circumstances which are described in the report annexed hereto.

This deplorable incident requires a thorough investigation in order to determine responsibility and, on that basis, to severely punish the perpetrators of these acts, which not only violate the most elementary human rights but also demonstrate that the Government of Ecuador is failing to fulfil its obligations under article 40 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, according to which: "The receiving State shall treat consular officers with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their persons, freedom or dignity".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must add that the attack against the Consul of Peru in Machala is one of a series of acts of harassment against Peruvian diplomatic, consular and administrative officers in Ecuador which gave rise to notes Nos. 5-12-M/26 of 1 February 1995, 5-12-M/47 of 24 February 1995, 5-12-M/49 of 27 February 1995, 5-12-M/50 of 27 February 1995 and 5-12-M/55 of 6 March 1995 from the Embassy of Peru in Quito to the Ecuadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

These incidents show that the Government of Ecuador is failing to give due protection to Peruvian diplomatic agents since it is not taking "... all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on [their] person, freedom or dignity" in accordance with article 29 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

This Ministry is also concerned about the maltreatment and harassment of a sizeable group of Peruvians residing in Ecuador, who are not protected by the immunities and privileges to which diplomatic and consular officers are entitled. The treatment to which they are being subjected is all the more unjust in that they are people whose work is contributing to development and the creation of wealth in Ecuador. This intolerable situation, which gave rise to

the protest in note No. 6-12/05 of 7 February 1995 from this Ministry, will be reported by the Government of Peru to the international bodies responsible for the protection and defence of human rights.

Lastly, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has to make it absolutely clear that any act directed against the life, physical integrity or property of diplomatic and consular officers, or of Peruvian citizens residing in or in transit through Ecuador, will entail the international responsibility of the Ecuadorian State.

The Embassy of Ecuador, Lima

Summary of events

After transporting to Tumbes two Peruvian citizens who had been detained and ill-treated by personnel of the intelligence services of Ecuador, the Consul of Peru in Machala, Mr. Eduardo González Mantilla, was driving along the Pan-American Highway this morning on his way back to Machala when he was stopped, abducted and brutally assaulted by four persons in Ecuadorian military uniforms.

The assault took place shortly after he had passed the El Telégrafo military checkpoint in the area in which the road branches off to San Vicente de Arenilla. Mr. González Mantilla was detained and, even though he identified himself as the Consul of Peru in Machala, guns were pointed at him and he was crudely insulted.

His abductors then entered the Consul's vehicle, sprayed gas in his face, covered his face with a hood and beat him, all the while threatening to kill him.

The attackers drove the car off the main highway for some 15 minutes and, after dragging the Peruvian official along the ground, beat him severely and continued threatening to kill him. They removed the hood and covered his eyes and mouth with adhesive tape. They then tied his feet and hands, stole his car with all his belongings and released him barefoot and completely helpless.

Among other acts of torture, the abductors made him the victim of a game of Russian roulette, repeatedly pressing the trigger of a revolver that was pointed at his temple.

Lima, 6 March 1995

(Signed) [Signature illegible]

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Official Communiqué No. 08/95

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to notify the public that it has protested in the strongest possible terms to the Government of Ecuador about the violent attack perpetrated yesterday against the Consul of Peru in Machala, Mr. Eduardo González Mantilla, by four persons in military uniforms.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has demanded that the Government of Ecuador undertake a thorough investigation in order to determine responsibility and, on that basis, severely punish the perpetrators of these acts, which not only violate the most elementary human rights but also demonstrate that the Government of Ecuador is failing to fulfil its obligations under article 40 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, according to which "the receiving State shall treat consular officers with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their persons, freedom or dignity".

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has indicated to the Government of Ecuador that the attack against the Consul of Peru in Machala is one of a series of acts of harassment against Peruvian diplomatic, consular and administrative officers in Ecuador which have been repeatedly denounced to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador and which show that the Government of Ecuador is failing to give due protection to Peruvian diplomatic agents since it is not taking "all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on [their] person, freedom or dignity", in accordance with article 29 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also expressed its deep concern over the maltreatment and harassment of a sizeable number of Peruvians residing in Ecuador, who are not protected by the immunities and privileges to which diplomatic and consular officers are entitled. It has pointed out that the treatment to which they are being subjected is all the more unjust in that they are people whose work is contributing to development and the creation of wealth in Ecuador.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru has given notice that the denunciation of this intolerable situation, which has given rise to repeated protests by the Government of Peru and to numerous measures in defence of the rights of our nationals, will be reported to the international bodies responsible for the protection and defence of human rights.

In its note of protest to the Government of Ecuador, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made it clear that any act directed against the life, physical integrity or property of diplomatic and consular officers or of Peruvian citizens residing in or in transit through Ecuador will entail the international responsibility of the Ecuadorian State.

Lima, 7 March 1995
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Press Division

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12. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 17/

[Original: Spanish]

[11 April 1995]

I have the honour to inform you of recurring violations by Ecuador of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and various General Assembly resolutions on consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 49/49 and earlier resolutions).

On 6 March 1995, the Vice-Consul of Peru in Machala was physically assaulted by four persons in Ecuadorian military uniform. The particulars of the incident are set out in the note of protest from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru to the Embassy of Ecuador in Lima and in official communiqué No. 08-95 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru dated 7 March, which was sent to you at that time* with note 7-1-SG/24, which are attached.

Subsequently, on 7 April, the Administrative Secretary of the Consulate of Peru in Macara was threatened with a revolver and physically assaulted by two persons dressed in civilian clothes who were members of the Military Intelligence Service of Ecuador. The particulars are set out in the press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru issued that day, which is attached.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Press release

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs wishes to inform the public that today, at approximately 1300 hours, the Administrative Secretary of the Peruvian Consulate in Macara, Ecuador, Mr. Enrique Valenzuela, was physically assaulted and threatened with a revolver by two agents of that country's Military Intelligence Service dressed in civilian clothes.

The attackers were recognized because they are normally stationed near the consulate. One of them was identified as Sergeant Jorge Abad Gallo, of the Ecuadorian army.

This deplorable assault constitutes further proof that Ecuador is still failing to fulfil its obligation to protect consular staff in accordance with the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and is the latest in a whole series of acts of violence and harassment carried out against Peruvians residing in Ecuador, which have repeatedly been publicly denounced and reported to international organizations.

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* See No. 11 above.

Despite the facts, the Government of Peru once again affirms its permanent respect for the rights and freedoms of Ecuadorian citizens residing in our country, in strict observance of its international obligations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has lodged the strongest possible protest and demanded that those responsible should be duly punished.

Lima, 7 April 1995
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Press Division

13. Letter from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 18/

[Original: Arabic]

[17 July 1995]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a report from the Government of my country in implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/49 and to request you, on instructions from my Government, to have the report circulated as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 49/49, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan has the honour to submit the following report concerning violations by the Egyptian Government of international covenants and conventions and of the resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly resolutions 42/154 and 49/49.

On the morning of 16 July 1995, members of the Egyptian security services committed assaults on Sudanese diplomats working at the Embassy of the Sudan in Cairo, as follows:

On the morning of 16 July 1995, several groups of Egyptian security men assaulted some of the members of the our diplomatic mission in Cairo at the entrances to the Buildings in which they live.

A group of 16 individuals led by a security officer assaulted Ambassador Bashir Muhammad al-Hasan, deputy chief of mission, at his home. The group attacked him with sticks, iron bars and clubs, causing serious injuries to the head, body and legs, left him on the stairway covered in blood and in an extremely weak condition and plundered the contents of his home.

A group of 20 security men assaulted First Secretary Abd al-Azim al-Amin, and he was found covered in blood on the staircase of the building by members of the mission. He was unconscious and was suffering from a fractured collarbone, a broken leg and a deep head wound. In all cases, the security men tore the clothing of the diplomats.

Another group assaulted Administrative Attaché Khalid Ali al-Sayyid with great savagery, and he is suffering from contusions all over his body.

Four vehicles belonging to the Embassy in Cairo were smashed.

A full siege was imposed on the homes of First Secretary Sulayman Abd al-Tawwab and of the passport officer, and it remains in force up to the present moment.

The attackers used metal implements (crowbars and other iron bars) to beat the diplomats.

Representatives of the international news agencies were prevented from seeing the injured in hospital so that they would not be able to determine the facts.

1. The Government of the Republic of the Sudan wishes to state that the assaults by the Egyptian Government, as represented by its security services, on members of the Sudanese diplomatic mission in Cairo are in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 18 April 1961 and the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular its resolutions 42/154 and 49/49.

2. The Government of the Republic of the Sudan notes, in particular, that the Egyptian assaults on Sudanese diplomats are contrary to the provision of paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 9 and the relevant preambular paragraphs of General Assembly resolution 49/49.

3. In calling attention to the grave violations committed by the Egyptian Government against Sudanese diplomats, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan hopes that the United Nations will meet its responsibility to require the Government of Egypt to honour its undertakings and respect international covenants by ensuring the protection, security and safety of the Sudanese diplomatic mission and Sudanese diplomats in the Arab Republic of Egypt and by bringing to trial all of the criminals responsible for the assaults on Sudanese diplomats, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 49/49.

14. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 19/

[Original: Russian]

[10 April 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations ... has the honour to transmit herewith the reply by Ukraine to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 21 December 1994 concerning the consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

Mindful of the need to develop and further strengthen friendly relations and cooperation among the States of the world, Ukraine continues to support unswervingly the efforts of the international community, particularly within the United Nations, aimed at creating favourable conditions for the normal functioning of diplomatic and consular missions as well as the missions of international organizations. As a party to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and a number of bilateral consular conventions and corresponding agreements with certain international organizations, Ukraine carries out the obligations that it has assumed, including the obligations to grant the corresponding privileges and immunities. In practical terms, such privileges and immunities have been granted to 64 diplomatic missions, 6 consular offices and 8 missions of international organizations, as well as their personnel.

At the same time, it should be pointed out that, owing to the exacerbation of conditions giving rise to crime and the increasing crime rate in Ukraine, there have been cases of serious legal offences against individual diplomats and the property of some diplomatic missions. Thus, during 1994, three attacks were perpetrated against diplomats for the purpose of robbery and there were seven cases involving the theft of embassy motor vehicles. The competent authorities of Ukraine are endeavouring to solve these crimes and punish the perpetrators. Unfortunately, however, it has not been possible to solve all of them.

Ukraine is demonstrating its readiness to continue to support, within the United Nations, the necessary measures to enhance the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and their personnel.

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/

[Original: English]

[28 June 1995]

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 of 21 December 1994 concerning General Assembly resolution 49/49 of 9 December 1994. The following report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of the above-mentioned resolution.

Bomb attack on the Israeli Embassy in London

1. On 26 July 1994 a car bomb containing the equivalent of 25 kilos of high explosive exploded outside the Israeli Embassy at 2 Palace Green, Kensington, London.

2. Three members of the Embassy were cut by flying glass and seven passers-by were injured, none seriously. The bomb caused significant damage to one part of the Embassy building and neighbouring private residences.

3. Three arrests have been made in connection with this incident, but extensive investigations are still continuing.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

State concerned	Date of transmission of report to State concerned	Date of reminder to State concerned	Date of follow-up report, if any
Belgium (to respond to a report from Iraq)	4 October 1994	1 February 1995	5 April 1995*
Spain (to respond to a report from Greece)	4 October 1994	1 February 1995	--

* The follow-up report submitted by the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations is reproduced in sect. II.B, No. 1, above.

III. VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 42/154

Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21/

[Original: English]

[1 June 1995]

The Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations ..., with reference to the Secretary-General's note verbale No. LA/COD/4 dated 21 December 1994, has the honour to transmit herewith the Iraqi Government's observations regarding the measures taken to guarantee the safety and security of members of diplomatic missions and consulates.

The Government of Iraq is greatly concerned with the security of diplomatic missions and their employees through the established rules which constitutes severe punishment for violating such rules and that is sensed through the continuous cooperation between those missions and the concerned authorities and the establishment of a special section to oversee the issue of diplomatic security.

IV. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 49/49, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 18 AUGUST 1995, OF RATIFICATIONS OF AND ACCESSIONS OR SUCCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE 1973 CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	18 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		9 Aug. 1990
Argentina	8 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		6 May 1968
Belarus	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987
Burundi		1 May 1968
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977

* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications, accessions or successions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.5).

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Guinea-Bissau		11 Aug. 1993
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971
Kazakstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait		23 July 1969
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct. 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		19 May 1965
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritania		16 July 1962
Mauritius		18 July 1969
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967
Morocco		19 June 1968
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nauru		5 May 1978
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger		5 Dec. 1962
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru		18 Dec. 1968
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968
Qatar		6 June 1986
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Russian Federation	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	21 Aug. 1989
Spain		21 Nov. 1967
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Togo		27 Nov. 1970
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965
Ukraine	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980
Yemen		24 Nov. 1976
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		12 Jan. 1994
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	19 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Myanmar		7 Mar. 1980
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		28 Mar. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 1, p. 65.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Australia		26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969
Bulgaria		6 June 1989
Cambodia		31 Aug. 1965
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China a/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		21 June 1971
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964
Germany	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		18 May 1971
India		15 Oct. 1965
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait		21 Feb. 1991
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965
Malta		7 Mar. 1967
Mauritius		18 July 1969

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		26 Apr. 1966
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		4 Dec. 1963
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978
Suriname		28 Oct. 1992
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965

a/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 1, p. 66.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Albania		4 Oct. 1991
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964
Angola		21 Nov. 1990
Antigua and Barbuda		25 Oct. 1988
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Armenia		23 June 1993
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Azerbaijan		13 Aug. 1992
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977
Bahrain		17 Sept. 1992
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978
Barbados		11 May 1992
Belarus		21 Mar. 1989
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974
Cape Verde		30 July 1979
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979
Colombia	24 April 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Egypt		21 June 1965
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Georgia		12 July 1993
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975
Grenada		2 Sept. 1992
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973
Guinea		30 June 1988
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968
Hungary		19 June 1987
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973
Kazakstan		5 Jan. 1994
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Kyrgyzstan		7 Oct. 1994
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Latvia		13 Feb. 1992
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Lithuania		15 Jan. 1992
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980
Malaysia		1 Oct. 1991
Maldives		21 Jan. 1991
Mali		28 Mar. 1968
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Micronesia (Federated States of)		29 Apr. 1991
Mongolia		14 Mar. 1989
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983
Namibia		14 Sept. 1992
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Republic of Moldova		26 Jan. 1993
Romania		24 Feb. 1972
Russian Federation		15 Mar. 1989
Rwanda		31 May 1974
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968
South Africa		21 Aug. 1989

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Spain		3 Feb. 1970
Sudan		23 Mar. 1995
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		18 Aug. 1993
Togo		26 Sept. 1983
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965
Tunisia		8 July 1964
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982
Ukraine		27 Apr. 1989
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Uzbekistan		2 Mar. 1992
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Viet Nam		8 Sept. 1992
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976
Zimbabwe		13 May 1991

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Jan. 1994	
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Indonesia		4 June 1982
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger		21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980

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Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland		12 June 1992
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 2, p. 75.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12 Jan. 1994	
Bulgaria		11 July 1989
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China a/		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Hungary		8 Dec. 1989
Iceland		1 June 1978
India		28 Nov. 1977
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983
Kenya		1 July 1965
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981
Mauritius		13 May 1970
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965

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Participant	Signature or succession	Ratification or accession
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Nicaragua		9 Jan. 1990
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966
Seychelles		29 May 1979
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ See Multilateral Treaties deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.V.5), note 4, p. 3, and note 2, p. 76.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1993
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982
Armenia		18 May 1994
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977
Bahamas		22 July 1986
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979
Belarus	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Bhutan		16 Jan. 1989
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 Sept. 1993
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980
Cameroon		8 June 1992
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977
China		5 Aug. 1987
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977
Croatia		12 Oct. 1992
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975
Czech Republic		22 Feb. 1993
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980
Estonia		21 Oct. 1991
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981
Germany	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975
Greece		3 July 1984
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978
Israel		31 July 1980

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978
Japan		8 June 1987
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984
Kuwait		1 Mar. 1989
Latvia		14 Apr. 1992
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975
Liechtenstein		28 Nov. 1994
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977
Maldives		21 Aug. 1990
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
Nepal		9 Mar. 1990
Netherlands		6 Dec. 1988
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976
Panama		17 June 1980
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Russian Federation	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980
Slovakia		28 May 1993
Slovenia		6 July 1992
Spain		8 Aug. 1985
Sri Lanka		27 Feb. 1991
Sudan		10 Oct. 1994
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988
Togo		30 Dec. 1980
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981
Ukraine	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession or succession
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978
Yemen		9 Feb. 1987
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977

Notes

1/ See A/INF/48/4; and A/49/295 and Add.1-2.

2/ See Section II.B.5 below. Previous reports received pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/31 were published in documents A/INF/48/4, and A/49/295 and Add.1-2.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

4/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

5/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 5 May 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 12 May 1995.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Estonia, Germany, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Portugal, Sweden and Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 31 July 1995 and to the Permanent Representatives of Mexico and Peru to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 17 August 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 6 September 1995.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 17 August 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 22 August 1995.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 2 December 1994 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 December 1994.

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 May 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 May 1995.

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 June 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 June 1995.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 June 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 June 1995.

13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 9 January 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 13 January 1995.

14/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 January 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 January 1995.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 2 August 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 August 1995.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 8 May 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 12 May 1995.

17/ Ibid.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 21 July 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 9 August 1995.

19/ Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 9 June 1995.

20/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 30 June 1995 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 14 July 1995.

21/ Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1995.